Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1807. [No. 1941

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Collection of Militia Fines.

THE Legionary Court will hold an adjourned meeting on *Monday* next, the 22d instant, at my house, at 5 o'clock, P. M. when they will proceed to appoint a COLLECTOR OF FINES. Those desirous of filling that office, will please apply, by letter, enclosing recommendations.

John MacLeod, Clk. L. C. E.
June 19. 3t

FOR SALE,
A likely Negro Girl, about 11 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
June 3.

142 hhds. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,
Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.
May 25. d

JUST RECEIVED,

By Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, from St. Jago de CUBA, and for Sale, by the subscribers,
275 Spanish Hides
12 hogsheads Molasses
1764 lbs. Bees-Wax
32 boxes white and brown Sugars
7900 lbs Coffee
150 boxes Segars
9 tons Fustic
6 do. Logwood
June 9. *Wadsworth & Butler.*

Freight Wanted,

For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,
To any of the Windward Islands or Lisbon.

She will be at Alexandria in five days.—Apply to

W. Yeaton,
Ramsay's wharf.
May 9. d

SPANISH HIDES,
First quality Porto-Rico GREEN COFFEE, and St. Croix SUGARS,
Just received, per schooner Fame, from St. Thomas—
FOR SALE, BY
Richard Veitch & Co.
April 25. d

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.

Joseph Dean.
March 27 d

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.
May 16. d

WANTED,
A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill.*—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to *Mr Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.

Public Sale of Lands.

On Saturday the 27th day of June next, will be sold at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, at 12 o'clock, of that day—By virtue of a decree of the honorable the United States Circuit Court, of the District of Columbia, for the County of Alexandria, on 6 and 12 months credit, the following tracts of land to wit:

One Tract or parcel of Land, lying in the county of Fairfax, adjoining the lands of the late Col. Charles Broadwater containing about 300 acres.

One other Tract of Land, in the county of Montgomery, on the waters of Piney River and Paint Creek, branches of the Kenawha, granted by the commonwealth of Virginia to Nicholas Hannah, containing 960 acres.—*Also,*

One other Tract of Land, in the county of Hampshire, in the state of Virginia, formerly granted to Bryan Bruin, and by him sold to John Pankake, containing 482 acres.—The above mentioned lands were, by the last will and testament of Robert Alexander, deceased, devised to his son Robert, and are now sold to satisfy a debt due to George Chapman, junior.

Thomas Swann,
George Deneale,
Edmund J. Lee, } *Com'rs.*
May 26. d

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets,
HAS RECEIVED
30 barrels WHISKEY
2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality
10 bales cotton
10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles
15 casks choice small twist tobacco
40 boxes mould and dipped candles
10 boxes fresh chocolate
140 reams wrapping paper
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson-skin } TEAS, Of this year's importation & very fine qualities—
Which, with a general assortment of wines, liquors and groceries, he will sell very low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.
June 15. d

Just Received,

And for Sale by the Subscriber,
Fresh Muscadel & Bloom RAISINS in boxes
Large French CAPERS, OLIVES,
ANCHOVIES, Sallad OIL
English MUSTARD, and
Fine Table SALT in baskets.

Matthew Eakin, *Confectioner.*

N. B. Those who want ICE will please apply as above.
June 16 eo3t

La Plata Hides.

7944 South America OX HIDES, of the first quality, from Monte Viedo, are now landing and for sale at No. 4, Water-street, *Baltimore*, by

William Jenkins.
Also on Hand,
Laguira, Oronoko and Curracoa Hides.
A general assortment of
Tanners' and Currriers' Tools; Tanners' Oil and Leather, of all kinds; which is offered on accommodating terms.
June 8. [10] eo6w

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware house, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side a two story Brick Dwelling-House.
For terms apply to
Jonathan and M. Scholfield.
May 1. eo

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of *John Dunlap*, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this *Notice* pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be please to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,
William Herbert, } *Exr's.*
April 6. 3taw

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

JUST RECEIVED,

80 chests, boxes and cannisters of fresh TEAS, carefully selected,
20 hhds. Muscovado SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
With a general assortment of GROCERIES, as usual,
For Sale by
Roberts & Griffith.
June 1 taw3w

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,
A THREE STORY *BRICK WAREHOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping or Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,
And immediate possession given,
The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Heffman*—an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.
March 14. 3tawtf

FOR SALE,
THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,
SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.
April 28 eo

FOR SALE,

A *NEGRO MAN*, about 25 years of age, who has been brought up as a body-servant to a single gentleman, is a good Ostler, is well acquainted with all the duties of a house servant, and has served a regular apprenticeship to a barber, and is now a very good one—He is remarkable for his honesty and the goodness of his disposition. For further particulars apply to the PRINTER.
May 8. eo

JUST LANDING,

From Charleston,
20 tierces fresh RICE, and five bales of COTTON, which is said to be of the first quality—and are for sale by

Mordecai Miller.
June 10. d

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

And offer for Sale,
A considerable quantity of
FRESH TEAS,
This spring's Philadelphia importation, and of *excellent* quality—consisting of
Hyson, in quarter chests.
Young Hyson do.
Hyson Skin do.
Souchong boxes.
I have also for Sale,
10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy.
5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)
25 crates queens and blue edged earthern ware, particularly assorted for country stores.
30 boxes and half boxes Prunes.
100 sacks stoved Salt.
2000 bushels do.
4000 do. ground Allum.

W. HODGSON.
June 10. d

TO RENT,

A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining my own) well suited for the wet goods business.

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,
From New-York,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and chuse for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.
N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.
January 5. d6m

NOTICE.

THE sale of *Richard B. Lee's* property, as advertised to take place on the 20th instant, is necessarily postponed to a future day, of which timely notice will be given
June 19. 3t

THE SUBSCRIBERS
Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*
REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large and commodious brick tavern in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring, late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this land to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederkic county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 268 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,
Richard Veitch.
Alexandria, April 25. w3eot

FROM THE SALMAGUNDI,

PRINTED IN NEW-YORK.

LETTER

From MUSTAPHA RUB-A-DUB KELI KHAN, captain of a ketch, to ASEM HACCHEM, principal slave driver to his highness the bashaw of Tripoli.

THE deep shadows of midnight gather round me—the foot steps of the passenger have ceased in the streets, and nothing disturbs the holy silence of the hour, save the sounds of distant drums, mingled with the shouts, the bawlings, and the discordant revelry of his majesty, the sovereign mob. Let the hour be sacred to friendship, and consecrated to thee, oh thou brother of my inmost soul!

Oh! Asem I almost shrink at the recollection of the scenes of confusion, of licentious disorgination which I have witnessed during the last three days. I have beheld this whole city, nay this whole state, given up to the tongue and the pen, to the puffers, the bawlers, the babblers and the slang-whangers. I have beheld the community convulsed with a civil war, (or *civil talk*) individuals verbally massacred, families annihilated by whole sheets full, and the slang-whangers coolly bathing their pens in ink and rioting in the slaughter of their thousands. I have seen in short that awful despot the *people*, in the moment of unlimited power, wielding newspapers in one hand, and with the other scattering mud and filth about, like some desperate lunatic relieved from the restraints of his strait waistcoast. I have seen beggars on horseback, ragamuffins riding in coaches, and swine seated in places of honor—I have seen liberty, I have seen equality, I have seen fraternity! I have seen that great political puppet show——AN ELECTION.

A few days ago the friend whom I have mentioned in some of my former letters called upon me to accompany him to witness this grand ceremony, and we forthwith sallied out to *the polls* as he called them. Though for several weeks before this splendid exhibition, nothing else had been talked of yet I do assure thee I was entirely ignorant of its nature, and when on coming up to a church, my companion informed me we were at the poll, I supposed that an election was some great religious ceremony, like the fast of Ramazan, or the great festival of Haraphat so celebrated in the East.

My friend however undeceived me at once and entered into a long dissertation on the nature and object of an election, the substance of which was nearly to this effect: "You know, said he, this country is engaged in a violent internal warfare, and suffers a variety of evils from civil dissentions. An election is the grand trial of strength, the decisive battle when the belligerents draw out their forces in marshal array, when every leader burning with a warlike ardor, and encouraged by the shouts and acclamations of tatterdemalians buffoons, dependents, parasites, toad eaters, scrubs, vagrants, mumpers, ragamuffins, bravoes, and beggars, in his rear and puffed up with his bellows blowing slang whangers waves gallantly the banners of faction, and presses forward to *office and immortality!*

"For a month or two previous to the critical period which is to decide this important affair, the whole community is in a ferment. Every man of whatever rank or degree, such is the wonderful patriotism of the people, disinterestedly neglects his business, to devote himself to his country—and not an insignificant fellow but feels himself inspired on this occasion, with as much warmth in favor of the cause he has espoused, as if all the comfort of his life, or even his life itself, was dependent on the issue. Grand councils of war are in the first place called by the different powers which are dubbed general meetings, where all the head workmen of the party collect, and arrange the order of battle; appoint the different commanders and their subordinate instruments, and furnish the funds indispensible for supplying the expences of the war. Inferior councils are next called in the different classes or wards, consisting of young cadets, who are candidates for offices, idlers who come there from mere curiosity, and orators who appear for the purpose of detailing all the crimes, the faults or the weaknesses of their opponents, and *speaking the sense of the meeting*, as it is called; for as the meeting generally consists of men whose quota of sense, taken individually, would make but a poor figure, these orators are appointed to collect it all in a lump, when I assure you it makes a formidable appearance, and furnishes sufficient matter to spin an oration of two or three hours."

"These orators who declaim at these meetings are, with a few exceptions, men of most profound and perplexed eloquence, who are the oracles of barber's shops, market places and porter houses; and who you may see every day at the corner of the streets, taking honest men prisoners by the button, and talking their ribs quite bare without mercy and without end.—— These orators, in addressing an audience, generally mount a chair, a table, or an empty beer barrel (which last is suposed to afford considerable inspiration) and thunder away their combustible sentiments at the heads of the audience, who are generally so busily employed in smoking, drinking, and hearing themselves talk that they seldom hear a word of the matter. This, however, is of little moment; for as they come there to agree at all events to a certain set of resolutions, or articles of war, it is not at all necessary to hear the speech, more especially as few would understand it if they did. Do not suppose, however, that the minor persons of the meeting are entirely idle. Besides smoking and drinking, which are generally practiced, there are few who do not come with as great a desire to talk as the orator himself—each has his little circle of listeners, in the midst of whom he sets his hat on one side and deals out matter of fact, information, and draws self evident conclusions, with the pertinacity of a pedant, and to the great gratification of his gaping auditors. Nay, the very urchins from the nursery, who are scarcely emancipated from the dominion of birch, on these occasions, strut pigmy great men—bellow for the instruction of grey bearded ignorance, and, like the frog in the fable, endeavor to puff themselves up to the size of the great object of their emulation—the principal orator."

"But, head of Mahomet," cried I, "is it not preposterous to a degree, for those puny whipsters to attempt to lecture age and experience? they should be sent to school to learn better." "Not at all," replied my friend; "for as an election is nothing more than a war of words, the man that can wag his tongue with the greatest elasticity, whether he speaks to the purpose or not, is entitled to lecture at ward meetings and polls, and instruct all who are inclined to listen to him. You may have remarked a ward meeting of politic dogs, where although the great dog is ostensibly the leader and makes the most noise, yet every little scoundrel of a cur has something to say, and in proportion to his insignificance, fidgets and worries, and puffs about mightily, in order to obtain the notice and approbation of his betters"—Thus it is with those little beardless bread and butter politicians, who on this occasion escape from the jurisdiction of their mamas, to attend to the affairs of the nation—You will see them engaged in dreadful wordy contest with old carmen, coblers, and tailors, and plume themselves not a little, if they should chance to gain a victory. Aspiring spirits! how interesting are the first dawnings of political greatness! An election my friend is a nursery or hot-bed of genius in a legislacy; and I look with enthusiasm on a troop of these Lilliputian partizans, as so many chatterers and orators, and puffers, and slang whangers in embryo, who will one day take an important part in the quarrels and wordy wars of their country."

"As the time for fighting the decisive battle approaches, appearances become more and more alarming; committees are appointed, who hold little encampments, from whence they send out small detachments of tatlers, to reconnoitre, harrass and skirmish with the enemy, and if possible to ascertain their numbers; every body seems big with the mighty event that is impending; the orators they gradually swell up beyond their usual size; the little orators, they grow greater and greater; the secretaries of the ward committees strut about, looking like wooden oracles; the puffers put on their airs of mighty consequence; the slang whangers deal out direful innuendoes, and threats of doughty import, and all is buzz, murmur, suspense and sublimity!

At length the day arrives. The storm that has been so long gathering, and threatening in distant thunders burst forth in terrible explosion. All business is at an end; the whole city is in a tumult—the people are running helter skelter, they know not whither, and they know not why. The hackney coaches rattle through the streets with thundering vehemence, loaded with recruiting serjeants who have been prowling in cellars and caves, to unearth some miserable minion of poverty and ignorance, who will barter his vote for a glass of beer, or a ride in the coach with such *fine gentlemen!*—The buzzards of the party scamper from poll to poll, on foot or on horseback—and they twaddle from committee to committee, and buzz, and chafe, and fume, and talk big, and—*do nothing*—like the vagabond drone, who wastes his time in the laborious idleness of *sea saw, song*, and busy nothingness."

I know not how long my friend would have continued his detail, had he not been interrupted by a squabble which took place between two *old continentals*, as they were called. It seems they had entered into an argument on the respective merits of their cause, and not being able to make each other clearly understood, resorted to what are called *knock down arguments*, which, from the superlative degree of the *argumentum ad hominem*; but are, in my opinion, extremely inconsistent with the true spirit of a genuine logocracy. After they had beaten each other soundly, and set the whole mob together by the ears, they came to a full explanation, when it was discovered that they were both of the same way of thinking; whereupon they shook each other heartily by the hand, and laughed with great glee at their *humorous* misunderstanding.

I could not help being struck with the exceeding great number of ragged, dirty looking persons, that swaggered about the place, and seemed to think themselves the bashaws of the land. I inquired of my friend if these people were employed to drive away the hogs, dogs, and other intruders that might thrust themselves in and interrupt the ceremony? "By no means," replied he; "these are the representatives of the sovereign people, who come here to make governors senators and members of assembly, and are the source of all power and authority in this nation." "Preposterous," said I, "how is it possible that such men can be capable of distinguishing between an honest man and a knave, or even if they were, will it not always happen that they are led by the nose by some intriguing demagogue, and made the mere tool of ambitious political jugglers? Surely it would be better to trust to providence, or even chance, for governors, than resort to the discriminating powers of an ignorant mob. I plainly perceive the consequence. A man who possesses superior talents, and that honest pride which ever accompanies this possession, will always be sacrificed to some creeping insect who will prostitute himself to familiarity with the lowest of mankind, and like the idolatrous egyptian, worship the wallowing tenants of filth and mire."

"All this is true enough," replied my friend, "but after all you cannot say but that this is a free country, and that the people can get drunk cheaper here, particularly at elections, than in the despotic countries of the east." I could not, with any degree of propriety or truth, deny this last assertion, for just at that moment a patriotic brewer arrived with a load of beer, which, for a moment, occasioned a cessation of argument. The great croud of buzzards, puffers, and old continentals of *all parties*, who throng to the polls, to persuade, to cheat, or to force the freeholders into the right way, and to maintain the *freedom of suffrage* seemed for a moment to forget their antipathies, and joined, heartily, in a copious libation of this patriotic, and argumentative beverage.

These *beer barrels* indeed seem to be most able logicians, well stored with that kind of sound argument, best suited to the comprehension, and most relished by the mob or sovereign people, who are never so tractable as when operated upon by this convincing liquor, which, in fact, seems to be imbued with the very spirit of a logocracy. No sooner does it begin its operation, than the tongue waxes exceeding vaporous, and becomes impatient for some mighty conflict. The puffer puts himself at the head of his body guards of buzzards, and his legion of ragamuffins, and woe then to every unhappy adversary who is uninspired by the deity of the beer barrel—he is sure to be talked, and argued into complete insignificence.

While I was making these observations, I was surprised to observe a bashaw, high in office, shaking a fellow by the hand, that looked rather more ragged than a scare crow, and inquiring with apparent solicitude concerning the health of his family; after which he slipped a little folded paper into his hand and turned away. I could not help applauding his humility in shaking the fellow's hand, and his benevolence in relieving his distresses, for I imagined the paper contained something for the poor man's necessities; and truly he seemed verging towards the last stage of starvation. My friend, however, soon undeceived me by saying that this was an elector, and the bashaw had merely given him the list of candidates for whom he was to vote.—"Ho! Ho!" said I, "then he is a particular friend of the bashaw?" "By no means," replied my friend, "the bashaw will pass him without notice, the day after the election, except, perhaps, just to give over him with his coach."

My friend then proceeded to inform me that for some time before, and during the continuance of an election, there was a most *delectable courtship*, or intrigue, carried on between the great bashaws, and *mother mob*. That *mother mob* generally preferred the attentions of the rabble, or of fellows of her own stamp, but would sometimes condescend to be treated to a feasting, or any thing of that kind, at the bashaw's expense; nay, sometimes when she was in a good humor, she would condescend to toy with them in her rough way—but woe be to the bashaw who attempted to be familiar with her, for she was the most pestilent, cross crabbed, scolding, thieving, scratching, tearing, wrongheaded, rebellious, and abominable termagant that ever was let loose in the world, to the confusion of honest gentlemen bashaws.

Just then, a fellow came round and distributed among the crowd a number of hand-bills written by the *ghost of Washington*, the fame of whose illustrious actions, and still more illustrious virtues, has reached even the remotest regions of the east, and who is venerated by this people as the father of his country. On reading this paltry paper, I could not restrain my indignation. "Insulted hero," cried I, "is it thus thy name is profaned, thy memory disgraced, thy spirit drawn down from heaven to administer to the brutal violence of party rage! It is thus the necromancers of the east, by their infernal incantations, sometimes call up the shades of the just, to give their sanction to frauds, to lies, and to every species of enormity." My friend smiled at my warmth, and observed, that raising ghosts, and not only raising them but making them speak, was one of the miracles of election. "And believe me," continued he, "there is good reason for the ashes of departed heroes being disturbed on these occasions, for such is the SANDY foundation of our government, that there never happens an election of an alderman, or a collector, or even a constable, but we are in imminent danger of losing our liberties, and becoming a province of France, or tributary to the British islands." "By the hump of Mahomet's camel," said I, "but this is only another striking example of the prodigious great scale on which every thing is transacted in this country!"

By this time I had become tired of the scene; my head ached with the uproar of voices, mingling in all the discordant tones of triumphant exclamation, nonsensical argument, intemperate reproach, and drunken absurdity. The confusion was such as no language can adequately describe, and it seemed as if all the restraints of decency, and all the bands of law had been broken and given place to the wide ravages of licentious brutality.—These, thought I, are the orgies of liberty, these are the manifestations of the spirit of independence, these are the symbols of man's sovereignty! Head of Mahomet! With what a fatal and inexorable despotism do empty names and ideal phantoms exercise their dominion over the human mind! The experience of ages has demonstrated, that in all nations barbarous, or enlightened, the mass of the people, the *mob*, must be slaves, or they will be tyrants—but their tyranny will not be long—some ambitious leader, having at first condescended to be their slave, will at length become their master; and in proportion to the vileness of his former servitude, will be the severity of his subsequent tyranny.—Yet with innumerable examples staring them in the face, the people still bawl out liberty, by which they mean nothing but freedom from every species of legal restraint, and a warrant for all kinds of licentiousness: and the bashaws and leaders, in courting the mob, convince them of their power, and by administering to their passions, for the purposes of ambition, at length learn by fatal experience, that he who worships the beast that carries him on his back, will sooner or later be thrown into the dust and trampled under foot by the animal who has learnt the secret of its power by this very adoration.

Ever thine,

MUSTAPHA.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now landing from on board the brig Mary, Capt. Hall, from Boston, at Lawrason and Fowle's wharf, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

60 tons plaister Paris; 200 casks lime
50 boxes mould candles; 50 do. soap
5 casks spermacaeti oil.

IN STORE,

130 boxes mould candles; 30 do. dip'd do.
40 do. soap; 60 do. chocolate
30 barrels N. E. rum
3 chests imperial, } *FRESH*
15 do. young hyson } *TEAS.*
5 hhds. Mus. sugar; 15 barrels do. do.
40 do. Havanna white and brown sugar
160 boxes Nova-Scotia Herrings
40 do. cod-fish; 25 barrels fall mackarel
60 casks raisins
8 bales Beerbooms gurrahs,

AND

60 quarter casks Bellona gunpowder.

June 20. d

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20.

REMOVAL.

The office of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, is removed to Royal Street, a few doors south of King Street.

TRIAL OF COL. AARON BURR.

TUESDAY June 16.

Mr. *Hay* mentioned to the court the result of his application to the president of the United States, respecting the papers Col. Burr had requrred, which was the receipt of the several papers demanded; with the exception of the order that had been given for the arrest and destruction of Burr and his followers, because the order in question could not be produced without resorting to a vast and voluminous number of state papers, unless a particular specification was given of the order.

Mr. *Martin* replied, that it was impossible to give any particular specification of the order.

Mr *Hay* said, the order was more comprehensive than the proposition which was made by the connsel of col. Burr had contemplated.

After some desultory remarks on both sides, it was agreed to wait the issue of the subpœna which had been forwarded The court then signified on account of the waste of time which had taken place on arguments on trivial points, that some arrangement should take place respecting the number of counsel that should speak on either side.

Mr. *Martin* and Mr. *Hay* severally argued for some time, the one upon the propriety, the other upon the impropriety of this proposition from the court.

Mr. *Hay* then stated to the court, that he wished Dr. Bollman should be before the grand jury when Wyley was there—That Bollman was a pardoned man, and therefore bound to answer any question put to him. This point he wished to be determined.

Mr *Botts* said, they had been preparing themselves for the continuance of the arguments of yesterday, according to the agreement of Mr. Hay himself. He therefore moved that the court go on with the argument of yesterday.

Mr. *Hay* replied, that if his proposition of to day did not meet the pleasure of the gentleman, he had no objection it should be discussed afterwards.

Col. *Burr* rose and proposed, if the attorney would agree to send up along with Bollman, a certificate, stating a pardon had been voluntarily offered to him by the president, which pardon he refused, he would have no objection to submit the matter to the grand jury themselves.

Mr. *Hay* said he was resolved to continue his motion, as the proposal of col. Burr did not come within a thousand miles of his intentions.

After several observations on both sides, Mr. *M'Rea* remarked his wish that the court would determine as to the question of yesterday respecting Mr. Wiley—and particularly whether Mr. Wiley copying the letter of Burr in cypher would any ways criminate himself, for which purpose he would move that Dr. Bollman translate that part of the letter in the Dutch language.

The court wished the first part of the argument respecting Wiley to be first discussed.

Mr. *Botts* thanked the court for their opinion, as he was now at liberty to go on with the discussion the gentlemen themselves had yesterday agreed upon. He could not perceive, he said, how Wyley acted as an accomplice merely because he could refuse to answer a question which he thought might criminate himself "My country knows at this moment when trifles light as air take the form of holy writ" Let Wyley once disclose that he was an accomplice in copying that letter, however innocent or guilty, the fact. Yet if Wyley should go to Louisiana, he might be deprived of his liberty; shut up in a dungeon by the arm of arbitrary power, or transported to the city of Washington to be tried as a traitor. In time, Mr. Botts said, it would be proved to the court that it was not necessary for evidence to be produced, that a man should be enslaved in a dungeon and transported beyond seas on an accusation of high treason. He did not disown but his client felt deeply interested in the present subject—he had several reasons for it.

Mr. Botts then asked how the letter in question came here. He made several severe remarks on the manner in which the letter was intercepted. He asked them not to disgrace the government by a proof of the most unwarrantable deed It was a dreadful period indeed in an infant government, when deeds, which would bring a private individual to the gallows, should be tolerated when performed by public officers of government. He hoped therefore the gentleman would not press the production of a paper which might bring disgrace upon the country.

Mr. Botts proceeded in quoting several authorities in support of the argument that Mr Wyley was not bound to answer the question proposed to him.

Mr. *Williams* stated several authorities in support of Mr. Botts.

Mr *Luther Martin* argued that Mr. Wyley knowing any thing of the contents of the paper made him answerable for its treason, if it contained treason. He remarked also that the post office had been put into requisition for the inspection of letters.

Mr. *Hay* interrupted him and said that it was an improper remark. He said the letter was transmitted by a man of the name of Minnijan, who came with Mr Wyley. That he had got it from M Toalman of the Mississippi territory.

Mr. *Martin* said he would repeat that the post office had been violated He would pronounce it as long as his breath would allow him, that the post office had been robbed.

Mr. *Botts* rose to remark that Mr. Hay said it was a very serious charge which had been made upon the post office. He would be happy to see this slander, if it were one, to be wiped away from the legislature. It was important therefore to go into the enquiry—it was proper the enquiry should be gone into. It has been said that general Wilkinson had powerful agency in this business.

Mr. *Hay* interrupted him as being entirely out of order.

The *Court* wished the counsel should go on with the argument.

Mr. M'*Rae* in reply said, the proceedings in this enquiry evince that it was not the wish of the prosecutors to withhold from the accused every means of defending himself. A spectacle rare indeed was exhibited to day.—He had endeavored to discover if he could any thing which was discovered to be serious and weighty. He observed, a great part of the remarks were foreign to the purpose. Mr. Botts, in place of discussing the question, proceeds to tell the court that the most dreadful consequences would result to him if he acknowledged his having made a copy. Mr. Botts, he said, had spoken of the foulness which appeared in the face of that letter, alluding to the post-office.

Every day's practice, Mr. *M'Rae* said, proved that it was the practice of the court not to admit such objections, as those urged by the witness, and that the court had a right to know the grounds on which he founded his objection. The supreme court of the United States have decided this. Cranch 137. The same is also substantially proved in a case. 1st. M'Nally 255.

Mr. *Hay* said, notwithstanding his respect for the gentlemen on the other side, that the question before them appeared extremely frivolous; he believed that paper was dreaded, and consequently proceeded that zeal for keeping it out of the way. He asked if gentlemen were aware of the impression they made upon the public mind by this conduct. He asked and would ask, whether his thus shrinking from the evidence, bespoke his innocence.—He appealed to the feelings and common sense of every one who heard him, whether or not he was correct. Supposing Wyley to be a confederate, said Mr Hay, the question was whether or not, answering the present question, would criminate himself. Mr. Hay said, that his position was law, he would pledge himself to demonstrate. He quoted also several cases in the state trials to prove his argument, and replied to the several objections which had been made by the opposite counsel. Mr. Hay said, they had heard a great deal about the plundering of post-offices; but there ought to be some evidence of such plunder.—If ever the letter was in the post-office, it was honorably given up, and with honorable intentions.

Mr. *Wirt* said, the mode in which the prosecution was conducted was perfectly fair provided the counsel wished to get the accused off at all events; but if they wished to get him off with honor they ought to court evidence. Mr. Wirt quoted then Gilbert 122, and several other authorities.

Mr. *Luther Martin* replied to the observations of Mr. Wirt respecting the mode of conducting the prosecution. He observed also that it was not Col. Burr who at present was arguing, but a witness who had employed a witness. He opposed the two principles which were advocated by Mr. Wirt, that an accomplice might be a witness, and might give evidence against himself.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated June 16.

"Signals for 8 ships. The U. States schooner Enterprize, from the Mediterranean, with consul Lear on board, arrived in Hampton roads on Wednesday last. The United States frigate Chesapeake was to sail for the Mediterranean on Sunday last."

THE HANDS.

His hands now free from bonds he lifts on high
In grateful action to th' indulgent God!

The holding the hands in the bosom is the habit of the idle and negligent. Clapping the hands among the Hebrews, signifies deriding, insulting and exploding; but among the Greeks and Romans it was on the contrary, the expression of applause. The imposition of hands, signifies the imparting a power, in consecrating of victories.

In short Quintilian says of the hands, "it is a difficult matter to say what a number of motions the hands have, without which all actions would be maimed and lame, since these motions are almost as various as the words we speak; for the other parts may be said to help a man when he speaks, but the hands, as I may say speak themselves. Do we not by these promise, call, dismiss, threaten, act the suppliant, express our abomination or abhorence, our fear? By those do we not ask questions, deny, shew our joy, grief doubt, confession, penitence, moderation, plenty, number and time? Do not the same hands provoke, forbid, make application approve, admire, and express shame? Do they not in shewing places and persons, supply the place of adverbs and pronouns, inasmuch that in so great a variety of diversity of tongues of all nations, this seems to remain the universal language common to all."

Phil. Pap.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 17.*

By a late arrival at this port from Port Paix (St. Domingo) we learn that the town had been set fire to on the 16th ult. and at the time this vessel was there on the 21st, it was then burning, and nearly reduced to ashes, with the exception of the church & hospital, which had escaped the ravages of the flames. The town was totally deserted and the only information that could be obtained was from three negroes, who, on discovering the vessel, had come from the mountains; they were totally ignorant as to the cause of the town being burned, and stated that general Christophe was there on the day, or the day previous, to the conflagration, and had suddenly quitted the place.

Latest from Europe.

☞ Just as our paper was going to press a gentleman of respectability handed us a file of London papers to the 3d of May by the Abeona. On a hasty perusal, we do not find any thing materially interesting except the following which we hasten to lay before our readers.

London, May 2.

At a late hour last night Dutch papers of the 27th ult. and the Hamburg Correspondent of the 28d reached town. We are sorry to find that the Swedish army has received a considerable check from the French under general Mortier. Encouraged by their recent success, the Swedes had perhaps advanced with too little caution; their line was very much extended, and unfortunately afforded Mortier an opportunity of putting in practice a manœuvre which the French have almost always adopted with success.

The French general collected the whole of his force, even that part which was employed in the blockade of Colberg and brought to bear upon the centre of the Swedish line, which was forced to give way after a most gallant resistance. The wings of the Swedish army were afterwards forced to fall back with some loss. It is however to be recollected, that this is the French account of this affair and therefore it is probable that their success is considerably exagerated.

The empress of Austria died in child bed on the 13th ult. There are strong reports in circulation, that Austria is about to take a decided part against France, but we are far from giving them implicit credit. The rumours of a negociation also still continue.

SWEDEN.

ANCLAM, April 18.

The triumph of the Swedes in Pomerania has been of very short duration. Marshal Mortier has attacked them. The following is the report of his proceedings:

"On the 16th of April, in the evening, marshal Mortier collected a part of his force at Pasewalk. The Swedes had a very extensive line, viz heads of columns at Falkenswald, Stolzenburg, Stadforst, Belling and Dargitz, viz. from the banks of the Oder to Mecklenburgh Strelitz. The marshal formed the resolution of attacking their centre, without paying any regard to the rest of their troops, convinced that if he could gain the river Peene, it would certainly occasion much loss and confusion among the enemy.

"On the 17th, at day break, the marshal attacked and carried Belbug. The French were compelled to traverse a country full of morasses. In vain did the Swedes attempt to defend the pass of the Langham. After an obstinate conflict, in which they displayed much courage, they were driven from one position to another as far as Alikosenow, where the French found them joined by the troops that had occupied Anclam.

"The enemy made an obstinate resistance, but notwithstanding the effects be reckoned upon from ten pieces of cannon with which he fired upon the French, this position was also forcibly carried, and the enemy fell back to Anclam in confusion, without attempting to avail himself of the position in front of that town. The Swedes were followed sword in hand, cut down in the streets, and compelled to retreat over the Peenesbruck, which bridge, for want of time, they were not able to destroy. The Swedes suffered considerably on this day, and, besides the killed and wounded, lost two pieces of cannon and six hundred prisoners.

"After this advantage gained over the enemy's centre, marshal Mortier advanced against the flanks, which he had surrounded. A brigade detached towards Uckermunde, took two pieces of cannon and made 530 prisoners. Another column sent towards Demmin, took two light pieces and 100 prisoners straggling Swedes are every moment brought into the French head-quarters—they are ignorant of the country dialect, and know not what to do with themselves. The Swedes are completely driven over the Peene, and the French are in possession of Demmin.

"Notwithstanding, during the whole of the 16th, the weather was dreadful, and there was a troublesome fall of hail and rain the French ran over a space of 18 miles, fighting all the way.

"At Anclam they found several magazines of corn and meal, and several ovens in good condition.

"The Swedes have eight gun-boats and several transports, in the Haff. As the wind is contrary, and the people on board are without provisions, it is probable they must surrender."

BALTIMORE, June 15.

Arrived, schooner Ethan Allen, M'Combs, 13 days from St. Thomas. Left 4 or 5 American vessels, names unknown. June 2d, lat. 28, long. 71, spoke schooner Perseverance, from Baltimore for St. Jago. Same day saw the wreck of a small vessel, apparently a pilot-boat built schooner, new, her masts gone, decks broke up, something appearing within like bags of coffee, but it was so squally could not board her. Was boarded twice off the Capes by the Squirrel frigate; after a strict examination suffered to pass. Saw nothing in the bay bound up.

June 16.

Arrived, sch'r. Wolf, Jones, from Charleston.

Also, the brig Betsey, Davis, 13 days from Havanna. Left, sch'r. Greyhound, Holmes, of Baltimore, had discharged her cargo and was ready to sail next day; brig Havanna Packet, for New York next day; and several northern vessels. Sailed in company with brig Betsey, of Alexandria, for Norfolk—took a pilot the same day captain Davis did. On Friday last, 10 leagues from the Capes, spoke schooner Good Intent, from Baltimore for Havanna. Was informed that a Spanish built brig, pink-stern, for Baltimore, had been carried into Barcelona.

For Freight or Charter,

THE BRIG
INDUSTRY,
Joseph Sevier, master,
Burthen about 1100 barrels, three years old, and a fast sailer. Enquire of
N. WATTLES & Co.
50 tons of PLISTER for sale on board of said vessel. Enquire as above.
June 20. d

A Miller Wanted.

☞ To a Man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. liberal wages will be given by applying to
M. MILLER.

Who wants a small vessel for Charleston, burthen 4 or 500 bbls. to which immediate dispatch will be given. M. M.
June 20 d

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eoS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my formed symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speeck, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerul* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine-street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS OF DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

Sale at Auction.

On THURSDAY, 25th June, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon,

Two Brick Houses, situated on Falls-street, next door to where the bank of Columbia was kept, and where John M. Gantt, Esq. formerly resided, now in the occupancy of Alexander M'Donald.—This property is in excellent repair and very eligibly situated for business—one house has the floor level with the street and fitted up for a store; the other is fit for a genteel private family, it having every convenience. No property in George-Town is better situated for business, it being near the bank and market. It will be exchanged for property in Baltimore, or sold on a credit—one third in sixty days, the remainder in one and two years, the purchasers to give their notes negotiable at either of the banks, with approved endorsers. On the last payment being made an indisputable title will be given.

John Travers, *Auc'r.*

George Town, June 15. (17) eo3tf

Forty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, on the 5th instant, a small Negro Boy named *JIM*, about 13 years of age, 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, weak and inflamed eyes, and has a few feint scars on his face; his hair cut close excepting a small circular bunch behind, stutters when he attempts to speak fast or is alarmed. Had on an old tow linen shirt, and a pair of old black striped linsey trousers, patched with blue and white kersey. He is an artful chap and will attempt to pass for a free boy, by getting some free negro to own him for a child, which he has frequently said would be his plan should he run away.

TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for apprehending him, if taken in this state, and the above reward if taken out of the state, if secured so that I get him, and all reasonable charges if brought home to

Basil Simpson,

On Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, Maryland.

June 17, 1807. 2aw6t*

TICKETS,

In the Muskingum Bridge Lottery,

Highest Prize 10,000 Dollars.

For sale at R. Grar's Book-store;

Where a scheme of the Lottery may be seen.

May 20.

To Parents, Guardians, & Teachers.

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

ALEXANDRIA,

MAVOR'S

UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK,

Accompanied by a progressive series of Easy and Familiar Lessons.

Intended as an Introduction to the first Elements of the English Language.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of initiatory books for children in the Nursery, which have been written within these few years by persons of distinguished abilities and sanctioned with their names, it must still be allowed, that there has not appeared one introduction to Reading, for the general use of schools, that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popular, compilations of Dyche, Dilworth and Fenning. The superstructure has been attended to with scrupulous care; and writers of the first eminence have contributed to rear the fabric of learning, while the foundation has almost invariably been suffered to be laid, by the most unskilful and ignorant workmen. The consequence has frequently been, as might be expected from such a procedure: the taste has been vitiated at the very commencement; and it has often proved more difficult to remove error, than it would have cost pains to plant originally the principles of truth.

For the neglect we have alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a Spelling Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice, has ever been a task delegated to the most honorable hands; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning in the nascent mind, is an employment that cannot be disgraceful to the most illustrious talents. Bishop Lowth wrote an excellent English grammar, and several men of rank in literature have benefitted the public by similar productions; yet it is in vain that grammars are written, if no one has learned to read: it is in vain that the sublimest discoveries are made in any art or science, if the generality of the world are precluded from profiting by them, for want of previous instruction in the first principles with which they are connected.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced of the solidity of his inferences and the justice of his remarks, in whatever light his present undertaking may be regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appear to those who, perhaps, have no higher pretensions than himself, he cannot think that labor dishonorable, which is so manifestly beneficial to the rising generation; nor has he any reason to fear, but that the candid and judicious will appreciate his motives and his production as they deserve. Our sentiments and our conduct are more influenced by early impressions than many seem willing to allow. The stream will always flow tinctured with the nature of its source. A just maxim, a humane principle, a germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be permanent to the last. The first books we read can never be forgotten, nor the principles they inculcate, eradicated. Hence, in the prosecution of this work, care has been taken to make every lesson or essay, as far as the nature and intention of the plan would allow, tend to some useful purpose of information or instruction. Even in the more easy progressive lessons, where sense was limited to a single syllable, it is hoped something will be found to please and to improve, nor will this be thought difficult. To tread in the steps of a Barbault, a Jauffret, an Edgeworth, a Trimmer, a Berquin, and to accommodate their labors to the benevolent design in hand, only acquired a little taste and judgment, which any person long conversant with education and books ought to possess.

In short, the Editor feels inclined to believe, that this manual for early youth will be found much better adapted for the purpose than any that has preceded it; and in consequence he anticipates the kind patronage of Teachers in general. It probably will tend to facilitate their labour, by furnishing subjects more agreeable to the pupil, than the dry inanity of most books of the kind; and it cannot fail to redound to their credit also, by giving youth an opportunity of gaining as much general knowledge as could be crowded within the limits prescribed.

Indeed it was a remark of the publisher, (to whom British youth are under singular obligations for furnishing them with many valuable opportunities of improvement) when he earnestly pressed this work on the Editor's attention "That a Spelling Book frequently constitutes the whole library of a poor child, unless when charity puts a bible into his hands, & it consequently ought to contain as great a variety of useful matter as the price will permit." The compilation has been formed strictly on this principle.

Woodstock, Oct. 20th, 1802.

LUMBER YARD.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has established a *LUMBER YARD*, adjoining Colonel Ramsay's wharf, where he intends keeping a constant supply of the best materials in that line, and will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

James McGuire.

May 6. eo2m

N. B. He continues the House-Joiners' business, and from his knowledge in that line, will pay particular attention to any orders for Lumber that he may receive.

Bottled Porter, Ale and Cider.

THE subscriber offers for Sale, at his Cellar, next door to Mr. Smith's china store, King-street, the following bottled LIQUORS, warranted of the best quality.—Orders, for home or export consumption, will be carefully attended to, as respects length of voyage and climate, viz.

Albany PALE ALE, first quality.
Do. do. do. second do.
Philadelphia PALE ALE, } From
Do. PORTER. } *Abbott and*
Also, } *Stewart's*
BEER & ALE, on draught. } Brewery.
Newark CIDER, rich and high flavored.

John Macleod.

N. B. About 40 BARRELS recently emptied, suitable for fish.

May 7. d1weotf

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN